MERICAN THEATRE - 8:15 - Fra Diavolo.

JOU THEATRE - 8:15 - The Tarrytown Widow.

ROADWAY THEATRE - 8:15 - Isle of Champagne ASINO Closed Next week Erminic ALYS THEATRE S.15 The Circus Girl. DEN MUSEE Wax Works, Grand Concerts and Cine

THEATRE 8:30-His Honor the Mayor, AVENUE THEATRE S Love Finds the Way. and A Bit of Old Chelses.

GARDEN THEATRE-8-30—The First Violin.

GARRICK THEATRE-8-20—The Little Minister.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—1 to 10 p. m.—Health

Exposition A HOUSE S The Man from Mexico.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE S An American Citizen.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE S An American Citizen.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE 8:15—Fink Dominos.

KEITH'S Noon to II p. m - Vaudeville.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE 8:15—The Bride-Elect.

KOSTER & BIAL'S S Vaudeville.

LYCEUM THEATRE 2:15—S:30—The Moth and the MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2 to 11 P. M.-Electrical

PASTOR'S -12:30 to 11 p. m. -Vaudeville. SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE 2 and 8 Burlesque. WALLACK'S - 8 - Favorits.

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Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. Great Variety of Style and Price. T. G. SELLEW.

# New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Mr. Gladstone died at Hawar-

DOMESTIC.—Secretary Long announced that the battle-ship Oregon was safe, but declined to say where she is. — No news from the hostile fleets in West Indian waters was received, the Government continuing its rigid censorship over cable messages. — The battle-ship Alabama was launched at the Cramp shipyard, Chester. Penn. — Senhor de Mendonça, Brazillan Minister to the United States, presented his letters of recall to President McKinley. — The auxiliary cruiser Yosemite went to sea for practice with her guns. — The volunteers at Camp Thomas numbered 15,000 from many States. — The cruiser Charleston started from Mare Island Navy Yard for Manila, but had not passed Golden Gate last evening. — Two privates were court-martialed and humiliated at the Connecticut camp for desertion.

CITY.—The twenty-fifth National Conference DOMESTIC .- Secretary Long announced that

CITY. The iwenty-fifth National Conference of Charities and Correction was opened at the Carnegie Lyceum, — The union of New-York University Medical College with the Bellevue Hospital Medical College was announced at the commencement of the Medical College by Chancel'er MacCracken of New-York University. — A contract to supply the city with water for the Borough of Queens for three years was awarded to the Citizens' Water Supply Company of Newtown, after a hot fight in the Board of Public Improvements. — It was announced CITY.-The twenty-fifth National Conference 

Tribune readers going to the country can Englishman, with almost as many partisans make sure of their Tribune, before they among the Tories as among the Whigs. Mr. leave, by ordering it sent by mail. The demand at this time sometimes exhausts the local dealer's supply. Mail price of the Tribune, \$1 a month; the address changed as often as desired.

# IMPATIENT CRITICS.

Undoubtedly it is true, as some critics have continually urged, that the Spanish forces in Cuba are much better prepared to resist a land attack than they were when war began. That was to be expected, and with every day that passes the men should become more experienced and the fortifications and the lines of communication along the shore more complete. But when the war began the United States was not prepared to make any land attack whatever. In one respect the lapse of time necessarily weakens the Spanish Army, because its supply of ammunition is limited, and nothing can prevent more or less miscellaneous shooting by artillerists and soldiers who see a living target within reach. The gradual exhaustion of food supply necessarily continues, but affects the army last, and, according to accounts, it has subsistence for a month or more. It is also reported from Madrid, Havana and other quarters that the Spanish fleet has great supplies of food and ammunition. But when the fleet will reach a Cuban port neither General Blanco nor anybody else can say.

It seems to some people that Havana ought to have been taken and a land force established in Cuba long before the Spaniards could mature their defences. But it is now well known that the people who persistently vociferated such advice caused nothing but mischief and some loss, and would have caused more if their plans had been adopted. They insisted that the Cuban insurgents would do about all the land fighting, if only supplied with arms and ammunition, but it has become pretty clear that any reliance on scattered guerilla bands for serious fighting against masses of troops or fortified places is absurd. The United States Army will have to do the work, and for that undertaking it was not ready. Even the Regular Army, after many years of peace, was not entirely equipped for anything except frontier service or garrison duty, while the volunteer service, now in part mustered in, is mostly very far from ready for actual service in the field. A mere list of the things each regiment has not, from proper guns and ammunition down to cooking equipment. would be impressive for other reasons as well has begun. This demand is not largely due to as its length.

The accounts of great events, and the daily multiplying stories of plans and decisions and forthcoming orders which have filled the papers | hereafter will probably be for some time. But for some weeks, have left on the minds of many | not one-fifth of the consumption is due to such days since war began. Just four weeks is not a long time to gather Regulars from posts thousands of miles away, to provide equipments, to call out volunteers, examine and muster them, and assemble and equip a part of them. Even

equipment the time has not been long, and the manufacture of a soldier out of a recruit takes longer. As for the multiplied plans reported, swarming like flies in a midsummer sun and as swiftly changing, it is but fair to say that the imagination of the most inventive reporters in this inventive country has been severely taxed. If Army officials had told anybody all the things | feature, though the same agricultural prospect said to have been told, none of them would have had time for anything else but talk.

The Government has evidently grown beyond any serious reliance upon the insurgents for sustained fighting against bodies of troops or fortifications, and in consequence has grown beyond the idea that it would be safe to land an insignificant force anywhere. If the War Department really started with the belief that an armed force including only one thousand Regulars would be enough for the Philippines, it has grown beyond that. But the development of knowledge and of preparation has not been slow. People do not realize that it is only a few days since potent and solemn statesmen were talking about Gomez and his army of thirty thousand men, lacking only ammunition;-and our recognition of their independence. More definite knowledge of the work to be done has caused delay, but has saved the country, possibly, from some misfortune, and without doubt has been much more useful to the United States than to Blanco's army, daily exhausting its supplies of food and ammunition.

# THE GREATEST ENGLISHMAN.

The world has lost its greatest citizen. As Mr. Gladstone's influence upon the morals and politics of his time was not restricted by the bounds of his own country, the nations will mourn his death and his fame will be the common heritage of modern Christendom. The greatest Englishman since Chatham and Pitt, in the world's parliament of statesmen he has been the consummate type of intellectual force controlled by a stern, unflinching morality. The working stock of political genius, always scant, even in English-speaking countries, is heavily depleted by his death. What statesman can hope to emulate that zeal for work or that inherent love of progress which like a consuming flame inspired his laborious career? Who can rival him in powers of lucid exposition, or in unfailing stores of assimilated knowledge, or in practical administrative talents? Who can bring to the bar of public opinion, whether in plea for what is equitable or necessary, or in vehement denunciation of what is wrong and demoralizing, Mr. Gladstone's purity of motive, integrity of character and enthusiasm for humanity? Poor in spirit and warped by prejudice must be the man who does not feel that the world was richer while this statesman lived. His death is a loss to the noble idealism that has inspired what is best in the civilization of the century.

The pre-eminence of Mr. Gladstone is disclosed by the comparisons which his character and statesmanship invite. As a popular orator he had known only one rival in England-John Bright. When the two statesmen were laboring together in the interest of Parliamentary reform and the disestablishment of an allen Church, one was considered the greater debater and the other the more impassioned orator. This was during the period when Mr. Gladstone was gradually emancipating himself from the Tory influences and traditions which had left an impress upon his early manhood. But with his growth in advanced Liberalism his oratory | ter to have done it before. Some harm has been became more democratic in form and spirit. done by the reckless giving out of news, though The closer his approach to the English Mount | none that was very serious. The wise suppres Aventine, the more fervid was his eloquence, sion now decided upon will prevent incalculably until in his old age he borrowed the vehemence of his rival's passion in leading a popular agi- the future, and will greatly facilitate a vigorous tation against Lord Beaconsfield's Mahometan and successful prosecution of the war. This diplomacy and in sounding a trumpet call for latter consideration will reconcile every rightthe rallying of the masses against the classes. thinking man to the degree of ignorance of cur-As a debater he was without a rival in two generations of Parliament. He combined the admirable qualities of the masters of debate in it is a great deal better not to know so much the last century—the flery invective of a Fox. at first and have it good in the end than to the stately diction and intellectual resources of know it all and have it filled with disaster. The a Burke, and the analytic power and lucid ex- Government has taken the true course to make position of a Pitt-equally great as commoner and financier.

As party leaders both Palmerston and Bea

consfield excelled Mr. Gladstone. Whether in opposition or in majority, they displayed unrivalled judgment and tact in their management of men, and in grave crises restored discipline among their followers and averted dissensions. When Palmerston died he was the most popular Gladstone was neither tactician nor party manager. The great majority supporting him in 1868 dwindled gradually into a minority, and his abrupt dissolution of Parliament in 1874 was as grave a tactical blunder as was ever committed by a Prime Minister. Mr. Gladstone was a leader of men rather than a party manlacked-moral earnestness and a conviction that his principles and measures were not only right, but necessary. It was this magnificent faith in and confidence of the English people. They laughed at or cynically admired Beaconsfield, but they never believed in him. Mr. Gladstone was genuine. They believed in him. Not even Sir Robert Peel had a more devoted band of followers in the nation. The final test of statesmanship must be the influence of the leader on the public thought of the day and his personal authority over the nation. By this measure Mr. Giadstone attains fully to the political stature of William Pitt. Every landmark of English bill has been shaped by his hand. The course of financial administration and commercial law measures was enacted under his leadership; fundamental changes in English society were ordered and momentous proposals made in relation to Ireland. The most incisive criticism upon his career is that he attempted too many things, that he dragged the nation into reforms before it was prepared for them and that his eager, ardent optimism in regard to Ireland has with confidence. been over-sanguine. But the work remains, in volume and utility surpassing the achievements of any other statesman.

THE IRON BAROMETER. The production of pig-iron has often been called the industrial barometer. On May 1, according to "The Iron Age," it was 234,163 tons, against 233,339 on April 1, the increase in charcoal iron alone having been 855 tons, owing to the rupture of the combination. The great body of business remains undiminished, and after deducting the increase of 23,516 tons in the stocks unsold outside of the great steel companies the consumption is still 32,609 tons daily in April, against 32,076 in the ninety days of the three previous months. This does not indicate any decrease in demand, and the belief is general in the trade that a year of extraordinary activity | rank all her predecessors in the American Navy. Government orders for war materials. It is true that the shipyards are more busy than ever, and in view of great naval requirements

for the mere manufacture of indispensable come heavy. Improvement is also seen in agricultural regions in the demand for nails, and new building is there progressing actively, and from the same quarter there are coming 'ery numerous though individually small demands for shapes to be used in commercial and other structures. The requirements for bridges and buildings of moderate size are a most important causes an enormous demand for more locomotives and cars for materials to be used in their construction.

In spite of this enlarging demand, which is likely to expand almost indefinitely as the full force of agricultural and Government needs is felt, there is scarcely any advance in prices. Plates are a shade higher than a month ago. but rails, bars, nails, beams and angles are unchanged, and Eastern pig-iron, while Bessemer pig at Pittsburg is a shade lower, although rising, and gray forge and Southern basic pig slightly lower. The production of pig has been larger than the demand, but the surplus is less than it has been, and expansion of orders for material is generally expected. Not a little complaint is heard that, with the heaviest de mand for products ever known in many lines. prices are so low as to afford but a moderate profit. Yet this is the condition which the greatest of manufacturing industries has ac cepted for itself as a permanent law, because it has so far developed production that the marketing of a considerable quantity of products abroad has become necessary to a continuance of its present activity. The sales to foreign countries of various forms of iron and steel and their products have become large enough to oc cupy an appreciable part of the manufacturing force, and if such sales could not be made at prices fixed by competition the works so occupied would at once be bidding against others for domestic business, and thereby depressing prices

It is a significant evidence of the enormous in dustrial strength of the country that this condition continues, notwithstanding the unusual demand for uses in war. The industry has been so far developed by many years of production that it is now able in many branches at once to invade foreign markets with success, even while subjected to an unexpected and heavy demand for war purposes. In view of this state of facts it is hardly to be expected that the various schemes for artificial advances in prices of iron and its products will prove altogether successful. In some lines advances may be practicable for a time. But the country has reached the point in its development at which its greatest manufacture is not only able but is compelled to seek open competition with that of foreign countries in important branches, and hence must recognize the probability of relatively low prices in future years.

### DISCRETION IN NEWS.

It is eminently gratifying, from more than one point of view, to see that the Government has promptly acted upon the suggestion of The Tribune that it should exercise a stricter censorship upon the giving out of news concerning its conduct of the war. This it has accomplished in two ways. It has required its own officers to be less free with information to cor respondents and others, and it has compelled the telegraph and cable companies to refuse to transmit any dispatches that are even under suspicion of revealing military or naval plans.

That is exactly right. It would have been bet more and more serious harm from being done in rent operations to which it will doom him. It is agreeable to know the news, of course. But sure that all news though it be belated shall be good news.

# HAIL, THE ALABAMA!

The launching of a battle-ship is no new thing in the United States, though it never becomes so backneyed as to be devoid of interest. The launching of the Alabama yesterday was, nevertheless, in its circumstances not only a novelty but, in the present time, unique. For not as her sister warriors did she seek the element that is to be the scene of her achievements. Not amid througing multitudes, the cynosure of ten thousand admiring eyes, the air vocal with cheers and blazing with fluttering banners. Alone, save for a handful of friends, besides the workmen and a watchful ager. He had what better party managers guard, in silence and seclusion, she was launched. And it was well. It was not only the part of wisdom, but it was significant of the great ship's mission. The very fact that such himself and his work that inspired the respect precautions had to be taken to insure her safety most eloquently proclaims the need of her and of others like her.

But, indeed, apart from this impressive circumstance, the launching of such a ship was an incident that might well command worldwide attention. It has been said of every one of our battle-ships at its launching that it was the best yet built. That is no idle, hackneyed boast. It is the simple and most significant truth, acknowledged by all impartial observers. It indicates the inventive skill and the progresprogress since the passage of the great Reform sive spirit of this Nation, which has given to the world almost every important improvement in the mechanical equipment of fleets and was directed by him; a series of radical reform armies in the last hundred years, and which continues to produce new improvements with unfalling fecundity. In this ship some striking innovations are introduced the value of which must be made clear by actual trial on her completion. The success of former American in ventions in guns and armor will incline most men to await their trial with composure and

In comparison with her predecessors, it is to be observed that the Alabama is as large as the largest-in fact, larger than any now in commission. She is also more heavily armored. She will have four of the largest guns, and a particularly powerful secondary battery of rapid-fire guns. The intermediate battery of 8inch guns will be dispensed with, lessening her weight above the water-line and increasing her stability without materially impairing her fighting power. Indeed, there are many who think the 8-inch guns might well be omitted from all such ships, and reliance be placed upon the big guns for heavy work and upon the rapid-fire battery for all else. The elliptical turrets of the Alabama will also be an interesting novelty from which much satisfaction is expected. On the whole, it seems safe to reckon that the Alabama will, as an all-round fighting ship, out-There are bigger ships in the British Navy, and some that make a little faster time than she is required to do, and carry more coal. But they are not nearly so strongly armored, and there is reason to think that the Alabama might be a match for one of them. But, of course, an

tion, if not its eyes, were centred upon her. Success to her in all her voyages, and may she have so many sisters that wherever she goes she will never be lonely!

## HAVANA'S DEFENCES.

One of these days it may be necessary to give Havana a bit of the same treatment that was given to Manila and San Juan. In that case it is not to be supposed the process will be as tedious as it was the last time the city was stormed by a hostile force. It will be of interest, however, to consider the character of the fortifications and their possible endurance against modern gunnery.

The harbor is a large and deep one, and would be an uncommonly fine one if the Spanlards had not made a cesspool of it. Within, two miles from the entrance, is room for whatever ships happen to be there to lie at anchor practically safe from harm until the forts at the entrance are forced. The entrance is a narrow one, between high cliffs bristling with guns, and some of them pretty good guns, too. banas Castle has four 16-inch guns and a lot of 10 and 12.6 inch guns. These are Hontorias. The biggest ones throw projectiles of from 1.500 to 1.800 pounds. The 12.6-inch guns are the best in the Spanish service, proportionately. Their projectiles weigh 1,041 pounds, with an energy of 29,850 foot-tons. There are many of these guns along the water-front, mounted in open emplacements, while those in Morro Castle are in strong casemates. Altogether, it is a pretty well-defended place.

The determining factor will doubtless be the men behind the guns. We have the satisfaction of knowing that our gunners are, as all Europe now confesses with surprise, equal to the best in the world. That the Spanish are as good, not even a partisan of Spain will seriously claim. They may be as brave. No one has ever judiciously doubted Spanish valor. But it is not mere bravery, it is accuracy of alm, that counts. And in that our fleet will almost certainly have a decided advantage over the Spanish forts.

### TAMMANY'S ATTACK ON THE SCHOOLS.

For want of facts which the Controller alone can furnish, the President of the Board of Education has been unable to satisfy the Mayor's demand for information concerning school-building contracts; but he has employed the opportunity to put on record an impressive statement of what the community is suffering through Tammany's attack on the educational establishment. Mr. Hubbell has shown that there are now about fifteen thousand children who for lack of school accommodations are attending half-sessions, and many more who are wholly unprovided for; that the natural increase of school population will inevitably make the present condition far worse next fall, because new schoolhouses which would have been ready to supply the demand by that time, except for the debtlimit bugaboo, cannot be finished; that for the same reason the services of inspectors have been discontinued, and such contractors as are going on with their work at their own risk are without supervision; that requirements of health are necessarily neglected; that one hundred additional teachers are needed, but cannot be licensed owing to the position taken by the municipal administration; and consequently that many teachers are breaking down under the strain of double work, while many classes are kept together in some sort only by pupils acting s monitors. Mr. Hubbell closed this indictment with the expression of a hope that the authorities would do something about it, and the Board of Education adopted a resolution on Tuesday uiging the Board of Estimate to revise the opinion which is responsible for a part of the trouble and enable the executive of the school system to perform the duties prescribed by the charter.

It would seem as if even a Tammany administration might be affected by this public revelation of conditions which President Hubbell describes as calamitous. Doubtless the Mayor and his colleagues will hate to do anything which looks like co-operation with the Board of Education, for their first official demonstration fugliness was against that Board. They hoped to oust it by means of the power-of-removal clause of the charter. Finding themselves balked at that point, they cheerfully relied upon the Legislature to assist them, but Governor Black spoiled that plan. They could, however, continue to harass and impede the Commissioners whom they had fatled to dislodge, and this they have done with eager malice. But as the storm of wrath which influential contractors and a bost of unpaid laborers have brought about their ears has compelled them to modify their grotesque assumptions on the subject of the debt limit, so the indignation of thousands of parents whose children cannot get into the chools may frighten them into a substantially complete abandonment of the programme which Croker laid down just before he ran away to

If there were a canal across the Isthmus we should not now be wondering where the Oregon is.

There are reasons to believe that the State Civil Service law applies to this city. One reason is that Corporation Counsel says it does not. If Mr. Whalen were in Spain he would occupy high rank in the Ministry which could not contain itself for joy over the victory at Manila. He begins his study of a case by issuing an opinion claiming everything. Then he climbs down by degrees. His experience with Mr. Whalen as to the debt limit should warn the Controller to be cautious about paying out money on the strength of the Corporation Counsel's opinion.

How would it do to let Weyler and Van Wyck talk this war out between them? That would save the Spanish throne from the blasts of one and New-York from the temper of the other.

If we cut all the Havana cables, how will Blanco be able to tell us about the health of his

"Dr. Eva Harding, of Topeka," says a dispatch, "will go to the front with the State vol-'unteers as an assistant surgeon. She is less "than thirty years old, and remarkably hand-'some." No wonder Kansas rose as one man! The young lady is doubtless of a monogamic disposition, and gallant Kansas is willing to oblige

Robert the Testy knows all about the politics of the Police Department, if the Chief does

# PERSONAL.

Brother Justin, of Manhattan College, in this city, has presented to Calvert Hall College, Baltimore, an oil painting of Cardinal Gibbons, made by M. M. Brown, of Boston.

Felix Mottl, the noted German conductor, of Carlsruhe, has accepted an offer from the Munich opera authorities, and will remove with his wife to the Bavarian capital. His wife, Frau Henriette Mottl, is a dramatic singer. The Grand-duke of Baden has kept Mottl in Carlsruhe for many years by giving him the office of "intendant" of the operatic establishment, usually reserved for titled personages, and a high calary, although the operas of larger cities have frequently tried to secure him.

a few people saw her, but the hearts of the Na- pay Mr. Tomlins is to express universal regret that THE ALGER-PIKE NUPTIALS even for a year he contemplates severing his con nection with Chicago and the Apollo Club. He seems to be one of our rarest and best institutions.
We can almost wish him failure in the new field to
which he goes, were it to give him back to us and
the Apollo Club. Perhaps even success may not
wean him from the work which seems so thofoughly identified with his career."

Eleazer Smith, of Danbury, N. H., who is said to be the only New-Hampshire survivor of the War of 1812, was 100 years old last Monday. event was celebrated by public exercises in the Town Hall. Mr. Smith was present, and drummed on the drum used by him in the War of 1812. He is a native of Grafton N. H. His father, Eleazer Smith, was wounded at Bunker Hill, and was near General Warren when he fell. A brother was killed in the Rebellion. Eleazer was the father of five children, all dead, except a daughter, Mary, with whom he lives.

#### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The gentlemen who get up Presidential tickets everal years before they are needed are not neglecting their present opportunities. One of them, a Northern man, has evolved the following: President, Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia; for Vice-President, George Dewey, of Vermont, "Distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea;" and "The Louisville Courier-Journal" nails this to its masthead; For President, George Dewey, of Vermont; for Vice-President, Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia; mont, Virginia and Victory!"

Mrs. Alexander B. Bates arrived yesterday from Mrs. Alexander B. Bates arrived yesterday from Old Point Comfort, and is visiting her cousin, I. H. Smith, at No. 2,129 Callow-ave. Mrs. Bates telis a good one about her son, a little red-halred chap of six summers. Her husband, Chlef Engineer Bates of the battle-ship Texas, now with Commodore Schley's Flying Squadron, had arranged for his wife and child to go abourd at the last moment before leaving. Notice of the departure was to be given by the signal of a gun, which all ashore awaited expectantly. Suddenly the report came, and found Mrs. Bates and Jack unprepared. All was hurry and bustle at the Hotel Chamberlin, for only a haif-hour was given visitors to say goodby.

Mrs. Bates, with the hurry and rush necessary, soon prepared herself. Then she saw that Jack was half-dressed. "Oh, pray, Jack, do hurry, or we may never see your father again." Jack (whose education had been derived partly from some little darky children and who had the Manila fight in mind) replied with a long-drawn-out drawl:

"Don't worry, mamma, the Spanlards can't hit a de-thing." "Gaitimere Sun.

At a Georgia rural camp-meeting recently, accord-

At a Georgia rural camp-meeting recently, according to "The Atlanta Constitution," the preacher, who was leading the services, touched on the war with Spain, and, stopping suddenly in his sermon, called to an old colored brother in the cognregation: "Br'er Williams, I'm gwine ter ax you ter git right down on yo' knees en pray fer de success er

American arms!" Br er Williams "got down" immediately, and in the course of his petition he said;
"Oh, Lawd, he'p de American arms; an', Lawd

whilst you lookin' atter de arms, take keer er de legs, too! Don't fergit de legs, good Lawd, kaze we gwine need 'em ter run wid! Take de arms, ef you must, but-spare de legs. Lawd, spare de legs!" The Maid-What are you doing with the Bible, Freddy?

Freddy?
Freddy-Picking out a text for to-day's sermon.
When I come home from church I always have to
tell pa what the text was.
The Maid-But how can you know the text until

you hear it? Freddy-Any text will do. Pa won't know the difference.
The Maid-But your grandmother is going with Freddy-But grandma will be fast asleep ! Freddy-But grandma will be fast asleep ! Well, what next? In Clenfuegos, which is in-

ensely Spanish, not only Americans, but Englishmen, are denounced as Yankees!

"I'll jest tell ye, feliers, this yere war hez been a reighty good thing."
"How's that?"
"Wy, hits put people to studyin' an' learnin' suthin' bout glogrify an' the difference 'twist er battle-ship an er cruiser."
"What is the diff'rence, ennyhow?"
"Wy, on the cruiser the capting hez his shoes shined twict a day an' the battle-ship capting hez hisa'n shined three times."—(Atlanta Journal.

A Kansas evangelist has written to President McKinley offering to raise a regiment of saved

Suspicious.—'I have my gosh-durned doubts," aid the tail, stoop-shouldered man, "whether this sere story about women not knowing how to throw traight is true or not. I know my wife always nisses anything she throws at when she is mad, but somehow she always hits me when she misses, (Cincinnati Enquirer.

# NEMESIS.

# THE MAINE.

She gilded on her peaceful quest, What though her starry flag might bear To some a stient, stern behest, To some a breath of freedom's air; Then in her berth a stately guest

Slept, trustful, in that alten lair. But what are bulkheads, fashioned well And what are sides and decks of steel, Or cunning dialhands, to tell,

Through night and day, of wos or weal, When human hearts can league with hell And sow volcanoes 'neath a keel? So by a deed whose blackness made

The night it chose seem white beside, Struck in the dark by coward blade, The knightly Maine leapt once and died-A name to make a throne afraid, A wreck that mouned beneath the tidel THE OREGON.

But o'er the land the tidings swept,

And death-cries quivered through the wire. Down in the hold the engines leapt, The coal sprang eager to the fire, And never slacked, and never slept The sister warship's grim desire!

With patient throbs that never wane A continent's long coast is won; That nearing death-smoke on the main Shall teach the lesson to the Do That he who strikes a blow at Maine Shall reckon yet with Oregon!

Ah! when her helm goes hard a-port, And all her broadside speaks in fire, And from the proudly floating fort The cheers ring out with brave desire, That sound shall shake a trembling court, And thrill Havana's sunken pyre!

Springdale, Conn., May 18, 1898.

OCCUPATION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

C. H. CRANDALL.

GENERAL MERRITT AN ABLE OFFICER. From The Providence Journal. General Merritt is one of the ablest officers in our Army, and when he says that more than a thousand Regulars ought to be sent to the Philippines his advice should be listened to with respect. The report that Spain intends to send more ships and troops in that direction may or may not be true; but in any case the existing conditions cannot be met successfully without a strong military force to support Admiral Dewey.

EXPEL SPAIN FROM THE ISLANDS. From The Chicago Tribune.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Since the call for volunteers was made Admiral Dewey has obliterated the Spanish fleet at Manila and opened the way for the conquest of the Philippines. Troops must be sent there in order that not a vestige of Spanish rule may remain in the islands. Until General Merritt is on the ground he cannot tell what difficulties he may have to contend with and how many soldiers will be needed to take effective possession of and pacify the principal islands.

LIBERATOR OF THE PHILIPPINES. From The Kansas City Star.

From The Kansas City Star.

The news from Admiral Dewey is always good news. He holds what he has taken, and is ready to take more. The Spanish Government is reported to have offered the people of the Philippines all sorts of liberties and reforms. This course, it will be remembered, was followed in Cuba. Spain's repentances, however, are always of the deathbed variety and come too late. Admiral Dewey is the right man in the right piace, and will be remembered in history as the Liberator of the Philippines.

SPAIN CANNOT SEND A NEW FLEET. From The St. Louis Republic.

From The St. Louis Republic.

Little stock need be taken in the report that Spain is preparing to send another fleet to the Philippines. It is over nine thousand miles from Cadiz to Manila by way of the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal, and about seven thousand miles from San Francisco to the Philippines. Then, too, Spain cannot afford to weaken her home fleet to the extent proposed without imperiiling the Canaries and even radiz.

NEED OF A DEFINITE POLICY. From The Atlanta Constitution.

### THE SECRETARY OF WAR'S YOUNGEST DAUGHTER MARRIED AT WASHING-TON IN THE PRESENCE OF A

DISTINGUISHED COMPANY. Washington, May 18.-Under a canopy of roses, pink orchids and vines, interlaced with roses and loops of pink ribbon, all radiating from a softly shaded electric light. Frances Aura Alger, the youngest daughter of the Secretary of War, and Charles Burrall Pike, of Chicago, son of Eugene S. Pike, one of that city's most energetic and influential citizens, were married at noon to-day at the residence of Secretary Alger.

President and Mrs. McKinley were near the wedding party during the ceremony, as were the Vice-President and Mrs. Hobart. The company was a most distinguished one, and reflected in a brilliant sense the official world of the capital. The presence of so many officers of the Army and Navy in full-dress uniform suggested the momentous events in which the Nation is now most interested.

The floral adornment of the house, while as elab rate as ever seen in this city, was at the same time the most artistic. Bridesmaid and moss roses and orchids in pink and white varieties were combined with asparagus and ribbon garlands. The electric lights in the ceiling of the main drawing-room were made the centre of two canopy effects, which near-ly covered the entire space. In the music-room, where the permanent coloring is yellow, the same effect was attained with yellow blossoms and the green vines, and in the other rooms were delicate combinations of floral fragrance and color.

Mrs. Alger received the guests and looked unusually handsome in a mourning costume of black silk and jetted chiffon. When the wedding march announced the entrance of the bridal process guests separated and an aisle was formed down the centre of the drawing-room, through which the party passed to the waiting clergyman. The groom and his best man, William Pike, entered by the east door of the drawing-room. The bride's party came by a longer route, through the dining-room and music-room. At the head were the ushers, Cap-tain Alger, Edward R. Coffin, of Chicago; George H. Ingalls, of Cincinnati, and Walter Cary, of Milwaukee. The bridesmalds were Miss Helen Pitta and Miss Chittenden, of Detroit; Miss Miles and Miss Jessie Gary. Miss Henry, of Detroit, cousin of the bride, preceded her as maid of honor.

The bride came in with her father, and, at the entrance to the wedding bower was met by the groom. The Rev. John Reid, of Detroit, the pastor of the church, attended by the family, then performed the ceremony.

Among the guests, besides the President and Vice-President and their wives, were ex-Secretary and Mrs. Sherman, Secretary Day, Secretary and Mrs. Long, Secretary, Mrs. and Miss Bliss, Attorney-General and Mrs. Griggs, Miss Long. ex-Post-master-General and Mrs. Gary, the Misses Gary, Postmaster-General and Mrs. Smith, Secretary and Miss Wilson, the British Ambassador and Miss Pauncefote, the French Ambassador, the German Ambassader, Justice and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. N. A. Anderson, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Leonard Wood, Mrs. A. L. Key, Mr. Hamans, of Boston; Senator Hale, Senator Hanna, Representative and Mrs. Hitt, Jusice, Mrs. and the Misses McKenna, Mr. and Mrs. Westinghouse, ex-Secretary and Mrs. John W. Foster, General and Mrs. Miles, General and Mrs. 8, Clarkson, of New-York; Mrs. John Reid, of Detroit; Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, Lieutenant Pound-stone, Mr. Boenfoe, of the French Embassy; Lieuenant Gibbons, Mrs. Wallace Radeliffe and Mr. Tower.

All the family circle was home for the wedding. It consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Russell A. Alger, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shelden, of Detroit, and Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Bailey, of Harrisburg. Captain Frederick Alger, who is fresh from his studies at Harvard to go to the front, wore for the first time the full dress uniform of his rank. There were present to witness the bridegroom's happiness his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene S. Pike; his grandmother, Mrs. Rockwell, and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Pike, his brother and sister-in-law.

The bride's wedding dress was of heavy white satin, made in the style of Marie Antoinette, and elaborately trimmed with pearls and point lace. Her tulle veil was intensely becoming. Crowning her dark hair was a spray of orange blossoms,

her dark hair was a spray of orange blossoms. The groom's gift, a large diamond star, was worn with other flashing gems.

Following the ceremony the wedding breakfast was served at small tables set in the dining-room, the hails and music-rooms. The bride's table was decked with white lilacs and roses. When hreaffast was announed the President escorted the bride to the table. President and Mrs. McKinley sat near the bride and bridegroom, at whose table were also seated the bridesmaids, ushers and the parents of both bride and bridegroom. The Marine Band played the wedding marches throughout the breakfast.

fast.

The bride's presents came from all over the country, and especially from New-York and Detroit. The collection was a noteworthy one, both as regards numbers and value. It comprised far more jewelled ornaments of great value than are ordinarily seen together, and the valuable assortment of silver and gold table furnishings would seem to leave no wish ungratified is that direction.

Late this afternoon, amid a vigorous pelting of old slippers and showers of rice, the couple started for a honeymoon jaunt, making the first part of the trip aboard the Alger private car.

Mr. and Mrs. Fike will take plenty of time for their wedding journey, and will then settle down for their housekeeping in Chicago in a fine resi-dence of their own. Mr. Pike is a member of a well-known law firm in Chicago and a Harvard graduate.

# INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

The marriage of Miss Mary Prince, daughter of Mrs. Alfred L. Loomis, to Willard Humphreys will take place in the Memorial Church of St. Luke the Beloved Physician, built a few years ago in memory of Dr. Loomis, at Ringwood, N. J., on Wednesday, June 1. The breakfast will follow at the summer home of the bride's mother, "Wind-cap." take place in the Memorial Church of St. Luke

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane and the Misses Sloane, who go abroad on Saturday to attend the wedding of Miss Edith Stuyvesant Dresser to George W. Vanderbilt, which takes place in Paris on June I, are occupying apartments in the Wait dorf-Astoria. Mr. and Mrs. Sloane and their fam-ily arrived in town on Monday from Lenox. Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson's guests on the

Hudson and return were Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs. Kernochan, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Colonel De Lancey Kane and William K. Vander-bilt. Mr. Bronson tooled the coach. Tracy Downs was the coachman on the round trip

public coach Pioneer yesterday on its trip from the

of the public coach Good Times yesterday on its regular trip from the Waldorf-Astoria and Woodmansten Inn, West Chester Village. The pas-sengers were R. M. Snyder, Mrs. W. Trask and William Laimbeer. engagement is announced of Miss May

Dwight Foote, daughter of Mrs. Edward Foote, of this city, to Ten Eyck Wendell, son of the late Benjamin Rush Wendell, of Cazenovia, N. Y., and a graduate of Yale University, class of 1889. Miss Foote is well known in society. Mr. Wendell is a member of the St. Nicholas and Union clubs and the Holland Society.

# NOTES OF THE STAGE.

A revival of the operatta "The Isle of Cham-nagne" was made at the Broadway Theatre last evening in the presence of a good-sized audience. The leading part was played, as heretofore, by Thomas Q. Seabrooke, who again proved himself thoroughly amusing. The work and the performance of Mr. Seabrooke in it have been seen here repeatedly and do not call for present comment.

The performance of "Ballo in Maschera," was promised at Wallack's Theatre last night, was not given, on account, as it was announced, of the sickness of Signorina Linda Montanari, who was to sing the leading part in it. "La Favorita," in which she does not appear, is set down for to-night.

Rudolph Aronson is to be the manager of the Lenox Lyceum this summer, and he will give a series of promenade concerts. There will be the usual accessories of paims, flowers and refresh-

PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL BENEFITED. The will of William Whitewright was filed for

probate yesterday in the office of the Surrogate. No petition was filed with the will. The testator leaves \$50,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital and \$5,000 to Bridget Corbally, his housekeeper. The residue of his estate is divided into twenty shares, which are bequeathed six to his niece Susan W. Durocan, two to his niece Annie Stewart Leeds, two to his niece Annie Stewart thee, wo to his nephew William Stewart; three to his grand-niece, Annie Duncan; three to his grandephew, Stewart Duncan, and one each to his grandieces Susan, Amy, Elizabeth and Jeannie Duncan.

SHANGHAI IN FAVOR OF AN ALLIANCE. Shanghai, May 18 .- The newspapers here and public opinion in general strongly favor an Anglo-American alliance as proposed in the speech which Joseph Chamberiain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, recently made at Birmingham.